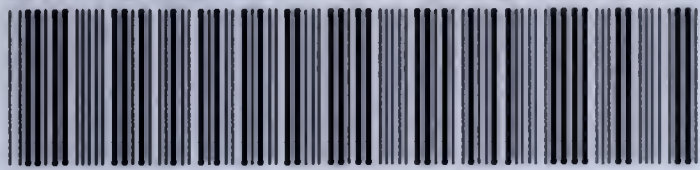


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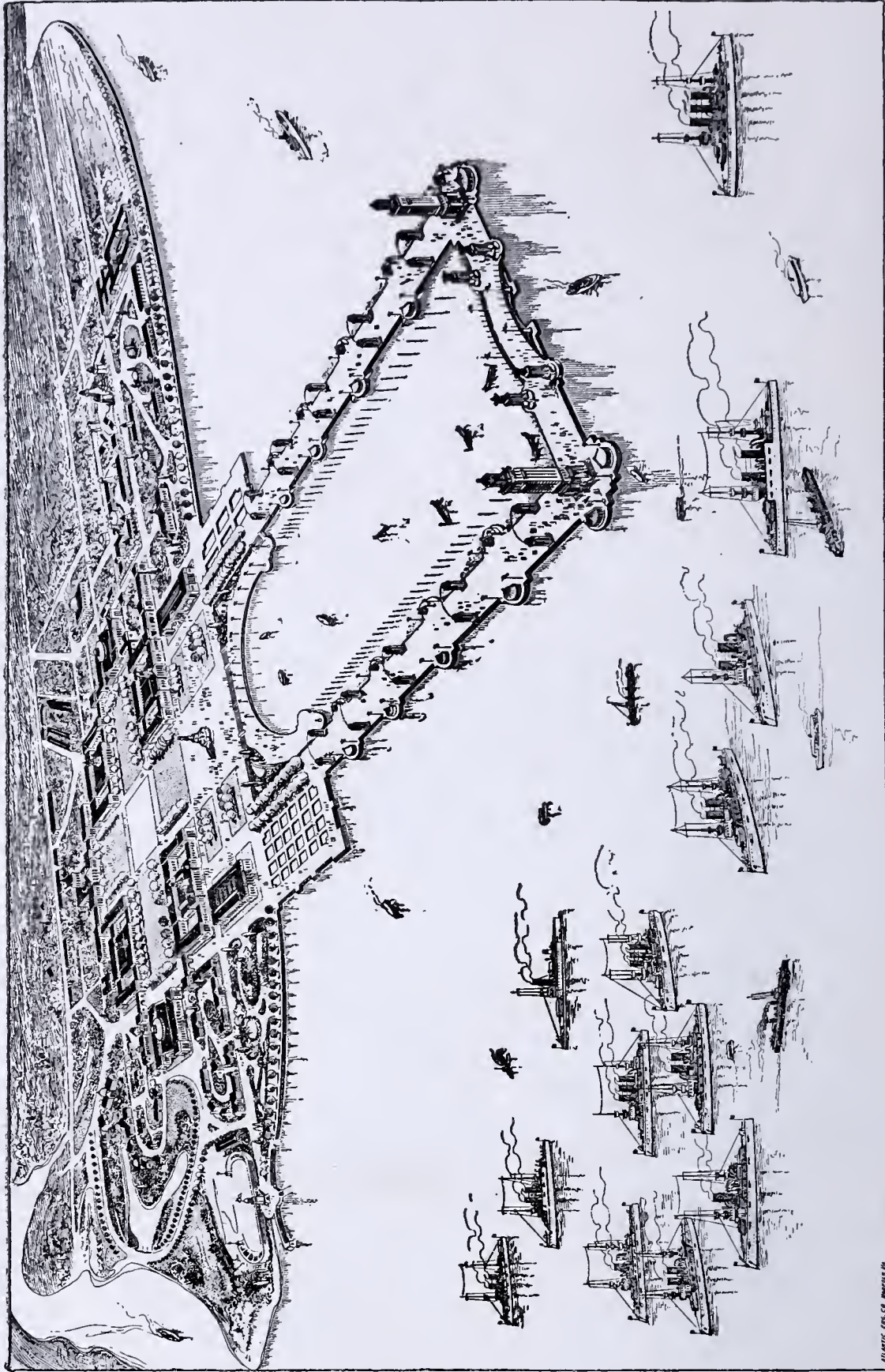
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BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE EXPOSITION.


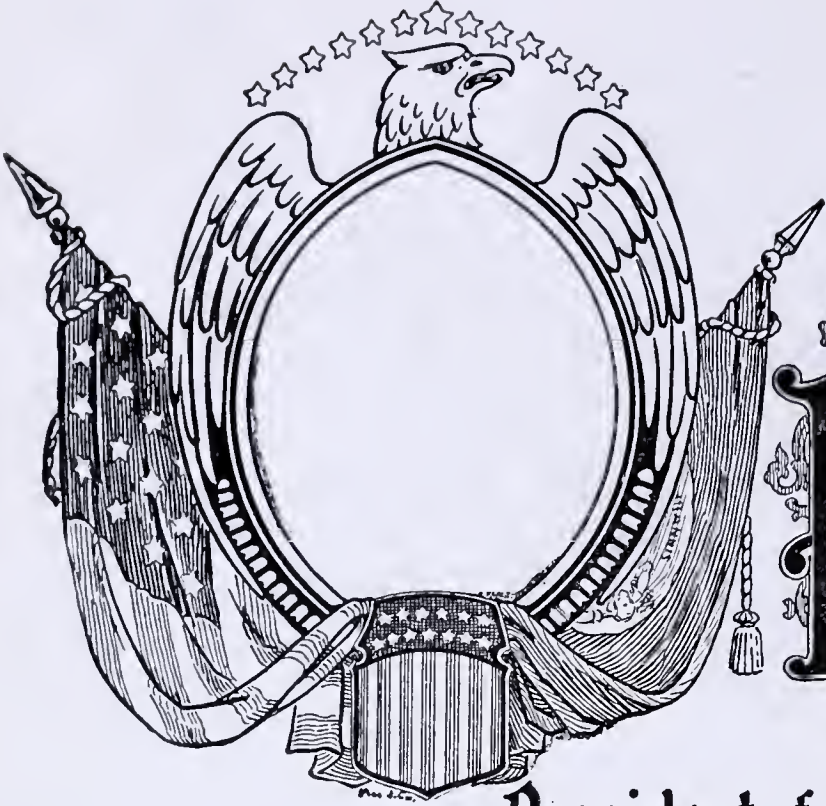
ATLANTIC PAC. CO. BOSTON, MA.

MAY 13, 1907

In connection with the Jamestown Exposition, in 1907, the government of the United States purposes to have a great international celebration on the waters and shores of Hampton Roads, Virginia, beginning May 13th and ending November 30th. The Fifty-eighth Congress of the United States authorized the President to invite all the nations of the earth to send their ships of war to the scene of the celebration and there participate in the greatest rendezvous that has ever been held in the history of the world, and also to send representative regiments of their troops to unite in international military drills, manœuvres and demonstrations.

The genius of the great American republic having always been one of peace, it is peculiarly fitting that the celebration of the event from which the nation has grown should be dignified by this mighty convocation of fighting men and material; for the close intermingling of the forces which make for war, the camaraderie which obtains on such occasions and the friendships made are potent and it may be determining factors in avoiding international complications in the future.

Cotemporaneously and in close accord with this international naval and military celebration, there will be held a great historical, educational and industrial exposition. This part of the memorial will be worthy of the event and of the international exhibits. History will be exemplified from 1607 to the date of the fair. The exhibits will be instructive in the highest degree, a fact that is assured by the co-operation of some of the most noted authorities along the principal lines of educational and scientific endeavor. Its industrial features will be less amplitudinous than at several other expositions, but will be congregated with extreme care and under the direction of men famous as experts in their various branches.



Proclamation

by the
President of the United States of America.

Whereas the congress of the United States has passed an act approved March 3, 1905, and entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the birth of the American nation, the first permanent settlement of English speaking people on the western hemisphere by the holding of an international naval, marine and military celebration in the vicinity of Jamestown, on the waters of Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia, to provide for the suitable and permanent commemoration of said event and to authorize an appropriation in aid therefor and for other purposes."

And whereas section 3 of the said act reads as follows:

"Section 3. The president of the United States is hereby authorized to make proclamation of said celebration, setting forth the event to be commemorated, inviting foreign nations to participate by the sending of their naval vessels and such representation of their military organizations as may be proper ; "

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, do hereby declare and proclaim that there shall be inaugurated in the year 1907, at and near the waters of Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia, an international naval, marine and military celebration, beginning May 13 and ending not later than November 1, 1907, for the purpose of commemorating in a fitting and appropriate manner the birth of the American nation; the first permanent settlement of English speaking people on the American continent made at Jamestown, Virginia, on the 13th day of May, 1607, and in order that the great events of the American history which have resulted therefrom may be accentuated to the present and future generations of American citizens.

And, in the name of the government and people of the United States, I do therefore invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of the event which has had a far reaching effect on the course of human history, by sending their naval vessels to the said celebration and by making such representations of their military organizations as may be proper.

In testimony thereof, I have now set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and five and in the independence of the United States the one hundredth and twenty-ninth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President,

Alvey A. Adee,

Acting Secretary of State.



*These are the Lines that show thy Face, but those
That show thy Grace and Glory brighter bee:
Thy Faire Discoveries and Fowle Overthrowes
Of Salvages, much Civillized by thee
Best shew thy Spirit and to it Glory Wynn.
So, thou art Brasse without but Golde within.*

JAMESTOWN, VIRGINIA

The first permanent settlement of English speaking people on the American continent was made at Jamestown, Virginia, on the 13th day of May, 1607. The three hundredth anniversary of this event is near at hand and the people of the United States will in 1907 celebrate the tercentennial birthday of the nation.

The blending of races in America, although wonderfully homogeneous, is not sufficient to rank the United States as a racial nation. It is, however, a nation in all that makes for close political connection, deep patriotism and intense pride in fatherland.

The geneses of all the older nations are shrouded in obscurity, adorned with fable. The great American republic traces its beginning to a definite spot where events happened and deeds were done as thrilling and impressive as any that mark the pages of poesy or mythology.

Before a second English settlement was effected in America the men of Jamestown had established not one village but several; they had built churches, had given in marriage, had established courts and tried the accused by juries. They had begun a commercial existence as an exporting people, and they had convened a legislative assembly whose members were elected by popular suffrage and whose duties were to pass all laws governing the colony.

Rightly to appreciate the achievements of Jamestown's pioneers it is necessary to review the history of the days intervening between 1607 and 1619. America, which had been a treasure mine of Spain, had long been eagerly eyed by another great power, England, and after the victory over Spain's great fleet, the Invincible Armada, the thoughts of England were turned more strenuously westward. It is necessary to go back a few years before 1607 that the beginning of the movement may be traced. In 1584 Sir Walter Raleigh

obtained a charter for the colonization of Virginia and he sent his two captains, Amadas and Barlowe, to explore the coast and chart the rivers flowing into the sea. After their return Raleigh dispatched the first set of colonists under Sir Ralph Lane. This party remained a year in the new land, but made no progress toward a permanent settlement. Many of them died from fever or were killed by Indians, and Sir Francis Drake, admiral, brought back the survivors in 1586. The next year and five years later similar expeditions started and similarly failed. For ten years nothing was accomplished toward effecting an English entry into America. In 1602 Bartholomew Gosnold commanded a company whose purpose was to locate a settlement. However, he did not land, but charted some new coast articulations and promontories, discovered a few islands, surveyed what is now New England and called it North Virginia; then returned to Great Britain. Gosnold's report started a torrent of discussion over the advisability of colonization and the most acrimonious debates ensued. From rostrums and pulpits eloquent orations were delivered favoring or opposing the settlement of Virginia. Companies were organized and abandoned; dates for sailing were settled and forgotten, but in December, 1606, a party left England who were destined to give not only to their own land but to the world a splendid Christmas gift.

Three of Raleigh's captains commanded three frigates which bore the party. In tiny craft they braved tempestuous seas and biting gales; they voyaged to an unknown port where danger waited to give them welcome. In the bravest hearts terror must have lurked at times, but the men who were to colonize Virginia pursued their voyage to the end and landed at Jamestown and to them is due the United States, and to them also is due a much larger meed of glory, namely, the credit of sowing the seed whose plant was to

grow and spread until it embraced the greater part of civilization, for the example of popular government at Jamestown and later in the United States has led to other nations essaying the trial of this system, and the contented patriotism which is a strong asset of most modern governments may be traced to the share that the people have in their own ruling.

From early in December, 1606, until the 26th of the succeeding April they were on the sea. On that day they entered between the two Virginia Capes, naming the southern Henry, after the Prince of Wales, and the northern Charles, after his brother. Doubtless, the same monumental sand dunes backed Cape Henry in those days that stand guard to-day, and it may be that these mountain-like formations attracted the adventurers because they landed at the Cape, but were soon attacked by savages and driven back to their ships. The next morning they proceeded to Hampton Roads and anchored just inside that splendid harbor at a sheltered place which they named Point Comfort. Some days after they proceeded up the wide, noble river which empties into Hampton Roads, first called Powhatan and later denominated James river, after the monarch, first of that name, who then ruled England. They landed finally, May 13th, on a peninsula which juts into the James about thirty five miles from its mouth, and named the place Fort James. Later it was called James City, still later Jamestown. Long since the water has washed away the neck which connected the body of the peninsula with the main land. For nearly two centuries it has been an island, for more than two centuries it has been abandoned. Two fires desolated the town, one kindled during Bacon's Rebellion in 1676, the other an accident twenty years later. After the second fire the seat of government was moved to Williamsburg in 1698.

Having landed, the pioneers erected a tent and nailing a rude board between trees they made a reading desk for their chaplain, the Reverend Robert Hunt, a courageous clergyman of the Church of England. In this elementary structure was heard the first service and first sermon in the English tongue on American soil.

One hundred and five settlers remained at Fort James and these set to work to hew trees for houses and palisades, and to clear land for farms and gardens. The work of the pioneers was frequently interrupted by savage attacks, and their energies were sapped by fever and lack of sustenance. When a few months later Newport arrived from England with his first supply of men and provisions, but thirty-eight men were alive out of the original one hundred and five. They made treaties with the Indians which were broken by the savages and food was scarce since few of the Englishmen were farmers. It was largely due to John Smith, the heroic leader of the colony, that the men held out as long as they did. This strange character never feared work nor allowed others to shirk it.

An untimely accident having deprived the colony of his valuable services it nearly came to an end. Smith's successor had not the ability, courage or prestige to rule as he had done. There was a turbulent element in his company which he could not control, and they were brawlers rather than fighters. They began to assume an aggressive attitude toward the Indians, who did not rate them higher than their real value. The result of aggression opposed to contempt was that trading parties bent on peaceful measures were massacred and with the advent of spring, 1610, famine stared the colonists in the face and there were more houses in Jamestown than occupants for them. Five hundred men were left when Smith sailed to England; sixty greeted Gates, Simmons and Newport when they arrived from the Bermudas in May, and they were a haggard, dis-

heartened, starved, cadaverous, miserable group of maniacal-looking men and women. To continue at Jamestown seemed impossible. It appeared that Raleigh's dream would not be realized. By popular vote it was decided, though the bravest among them shed tears at failure, that James Fort must be abandoned, and on the 7th day of June, while the drums rolled a dirge, cabins were stripped, effects were packed, belongings removed, and the dejected aggregation boarded the pinnances and cleared for home. When they reached Hampton Roads a small sail was seen far below and every eye was strained to see what manner of boat it was. Could it be the longboat of the white or the canoe of the Indian? Nearer they came and finally they saw the new Governor's own longboat. His ships were in the Roads. The settlers returned to their village, and there was enacted one of the most pitiful, yet dramatic scenes in the world's history, when the settlers stood erect in military fashion on the following Sunday to present arms to Lord Delaware, who had heard their story, and as he landed from his boat, fell on his knees and thanked the God of Might that his fortunate coming had saved Virginia.

After that summer day in 1610 there was never a question concerning the continuance of the Virginia colony. Before the arrival of Lord Delaware the settlement had been ruled by more or less despotic measures. Under Smith the despotism had been beneficent if not benevolent. Under other governors the despotism had been the tyranny of weak men. ~~X~~ Strong authority was needed to hold the worthless in subjection and cause them to be producers, for the colony had always been operated on a communistic method and this system is eminently unfair to the bees because the drones share in the profit of their labor. Even despotism could not make this Utopian idea feasible and although Delaware supported the plan it

was abandoned by Sir Thomas Dale, who succeeded him, with the result that the drones worked to some extent, the industrious worked still harder, and the colony prospered.

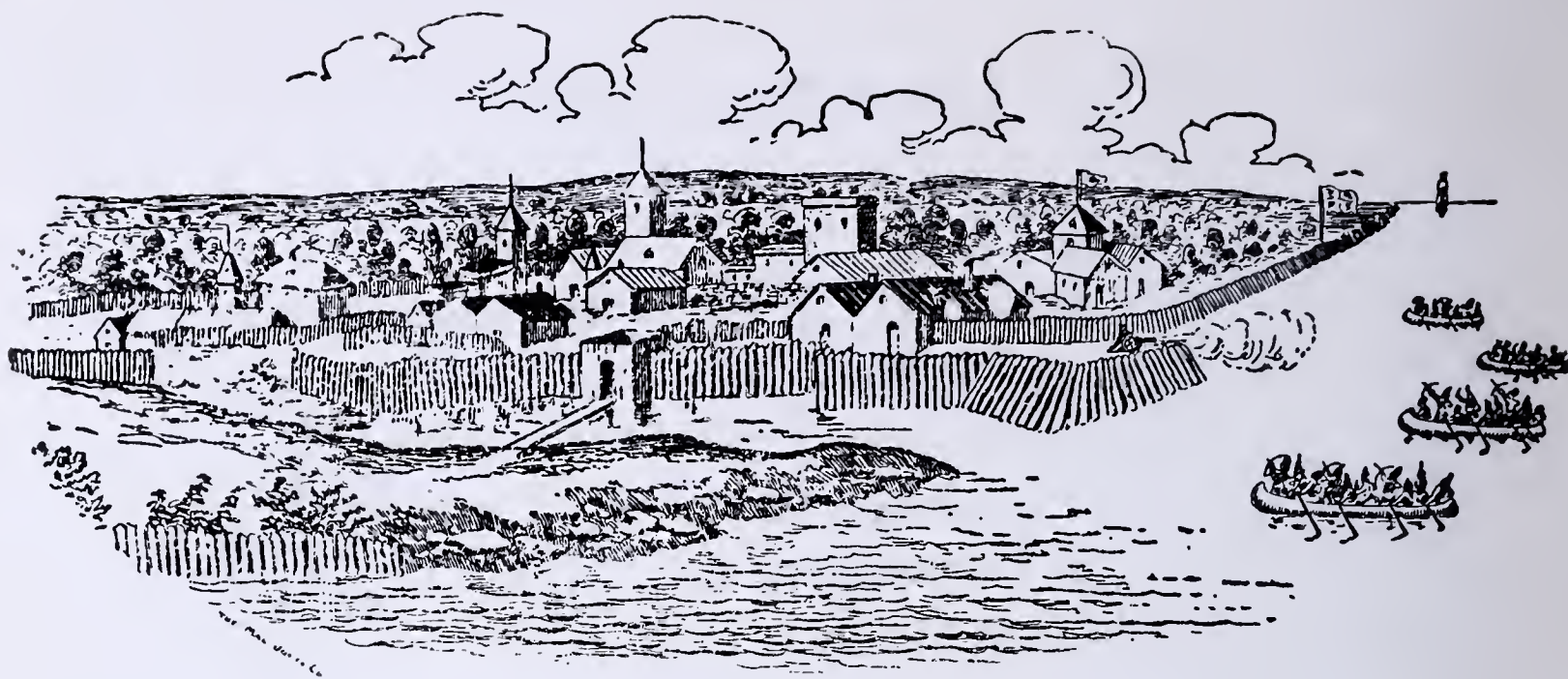
After Dale came the still more liberal Yeardley, and Virginia smiled. Cattle and sheep were raised, crops were planted and harvested; poultry received attention and pigs were kept in many pens. Horses were brought over and utilized for travel and for farming. In addition to these necessities of life, tobacco, which was destined to become the standard of value and exchange, was cultivated on a large scale. Instead of starvation plenty was the order of the day, and Virginia offered inducements to immigrants sufficiently attractive to impel their coming. The pioneers had conquered dangers and were living in comparative affluence. They had no particular dread of savages to engage their thoughts, nor were they fearful as to their food supply. They had a magnificent territory granted to them by a charter extending for four hundred miles on the Atlantic, two hundred north and two hundred south from the Capes, westward to the Pacific.

It was not so much the extent of territory which interested the colonists; they had enough to occupy their attention in holding and developing the small strip they had settled, but their charter had given to them all the rights of natural born Englishmen, the first of which was the right of self-government. They insisted on this privilege and the Virginians received recognition, for in the old wooden church at Jamestown in June, 1619, Governor Yeardley summoned the first legislative body ever called in America and formally opened the General Assembly of Virginia. This Assembly was not an entirely independent body. It could originate measures but could not enforce them without the consent of the company. On the other hand, the company could not enforce any law not accepted by the

Assembly. It was not absolute independence, but it was a long step in that direction. In form this Assembly was modeled after the English Parliament, an upper and lower house, the lower called the House of Burgesses, the higher, the Council.

This Assembly made the people of the colony proud of their home, confident of themselves and loyal to the mother country, and the success of their government impelled others of their race to hazard colonies which likewise prospered. From Jamestown grew all the settlements that overspread Virginia, and Virginia's prosperity induced the settlements which covered the coast from Florida to Canada.

It is these results that the Jamestown Tercentennial will memorialize in 1907 and they are sufficiently important to enlist the sympathetic co-operation of civilization. Every land that has tried a measure of popular government has become more homogeneous under the system and more powerful. It was Jamestown that blazed the way.



JAMESTOWN, 1620.

AROUND HAMPTON ROADS.

In the vicinity of the Jamestown Exposition site nature and man have combined to create a territory supremely attractive. The climate of this favored region is pleasant winter and summer. The extremes of temperature vary less from the average than in any other section of the Atlantic. Malarial diseases do not originate near Hampton Roads, and sufferers from such troubles find relief here. Humidity is not excessive and the breezes which blow continuously are rarely blustery.

From the Virginia Capes to the end of Tidewater, and beyond, man has supplemented nature, and war has given added interest. Near the site of the Exposition are forts, a navy yard, a shipbuilding plant, an arsenal, thriving cities, popular hotels, myriad club houses and yacht clubs. Up the James river are the finest examples of colonial architecture in America. The peninsula, between the James and the York Rivers, has been the scene of more bloody conflicts than have occurred on any territory of similar size in the New World.

The special points of historical interest connected with the first settlement are Cape Henry, Old Point Comfort and Jamestown. At Cape Henry the ships of Newport's flotilla first anchored, and a cross now marks the spot where the adventurers landed in April, 1607. A lighthouse erected there in 1691 still stands. Point Comfort was their first harbor. It was so denominated because it afforded perfect shelter and a safe anchorage for the storm-tossed wayfarers. Jamestown, where the pioneers landed in May, 1607, was the final stopping place of the party.

Hampton, the home of friendly Indians, known as Kecoughtan, is the oldest continuous settlement of Englishmen in America. It is on Hampton Roads, just across from the Exposition grounds.

Fortress Monroe, originally a palisaded fort of the first settlers, planned in 1614 and fortified a few years later, is now the finest fortress in America and chief artillery station of the United States government. It stands sentinel before the grounds, separated by ten miles of water, while midway between is the Rip-Raps, a modern fort.

Newport News, where the greatest shipbuilding plant of the country is located, was first known as Port Nuce, then as New Port Nuce, to distinguish it from an older place of the same name in Wales. It was there that the men from Jamestown sighted Lord Delaware's ships when he first came to Virginia. Newport News lies at the mouth of the James River, where it empties into Hampton Roads.

Up the Elizabeth River, an estuary of Hampton Raids, are the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth and the town of Berkley. All of these are establishments of the seventeenth century. At Portsmouth is the Norfolk Navy Yard, and at Norfolk is the chief coaling station of the government.

Nearby at the mouth of the York river is Yorktown, where the

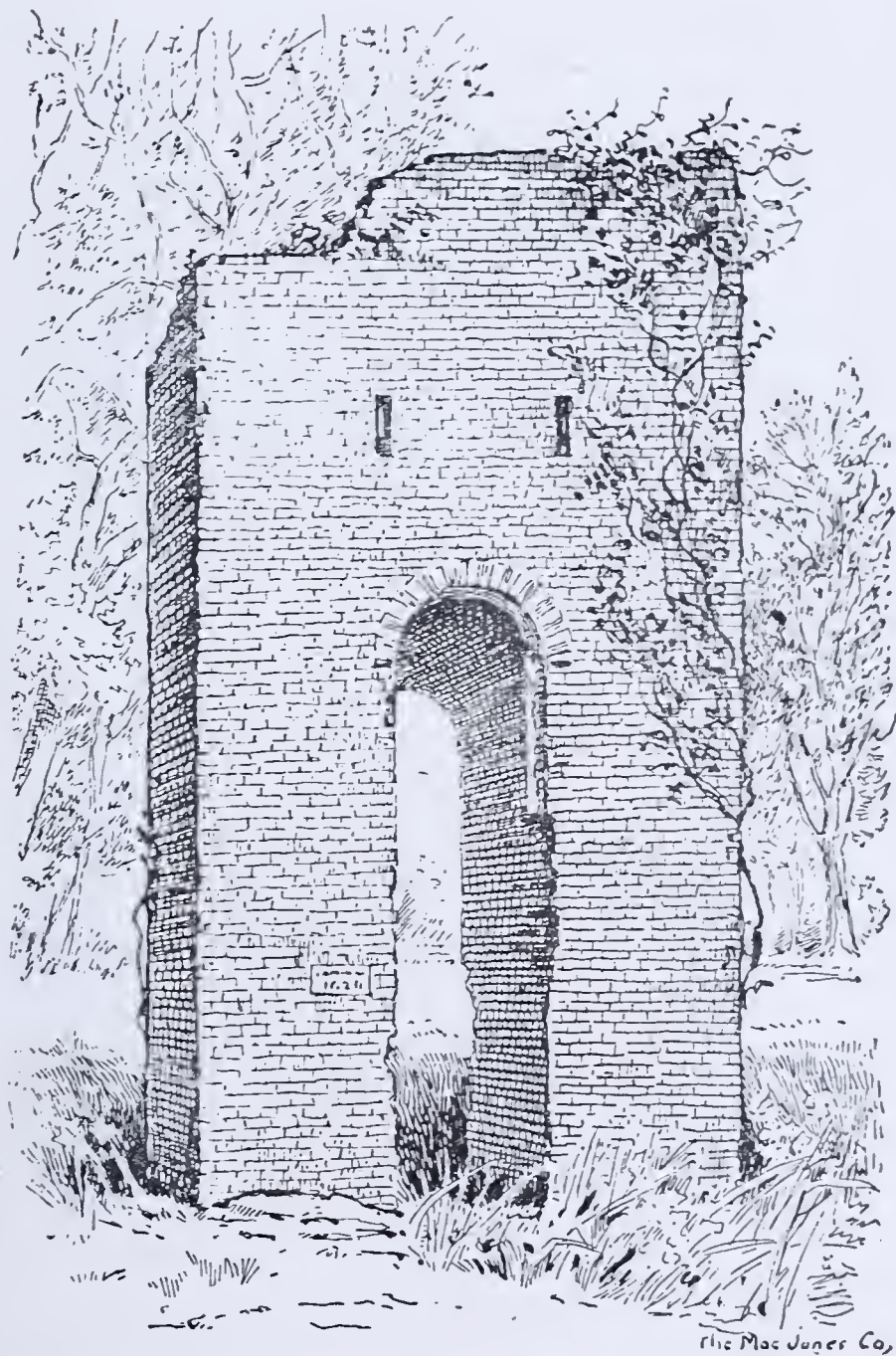
Continental forces under Washington won a decisive victory over the English army, commanded by Cornwallis.

Williamsburg, the second capital of Virginia, the seat of the second oldest college in the United States, lies a few miles from Jamestown. There are many famous buildings and ruins in the ancient city.

Richmond, known as Byrd's plantation during colonial days, is the third and present capital of Virginia—was also the capital of the Confederate States of America. It is dotted with monuments of artistic and historic interest.

Battles in Indian, Colonial and revolutionary wars were fought all through Tidewater Virginia; and during the Civil War every foot of earth from Big Bethel, where the first land encounter occurred, to Appomattox, the scene of the surrender, was tramped by the belligerents and fiercely contested. Among the many places where fights occurred these will suffice to give an idea of the strife: Big Bethel, Sewell's Point, Craney Island, Norfolk, Fort Magruder, King's Mill, Green Spring, Fort Powhatan, Charles City, Weyanoke, City Point, Petersburg, The Crater, Fort Brady, Fort Willcox, Fort Spofford, Chaffin's Bluff, Glendale, Henrico Station, Cold Harbor, Gaines' Mill, Brook Church, Savage Station, Appomattox.

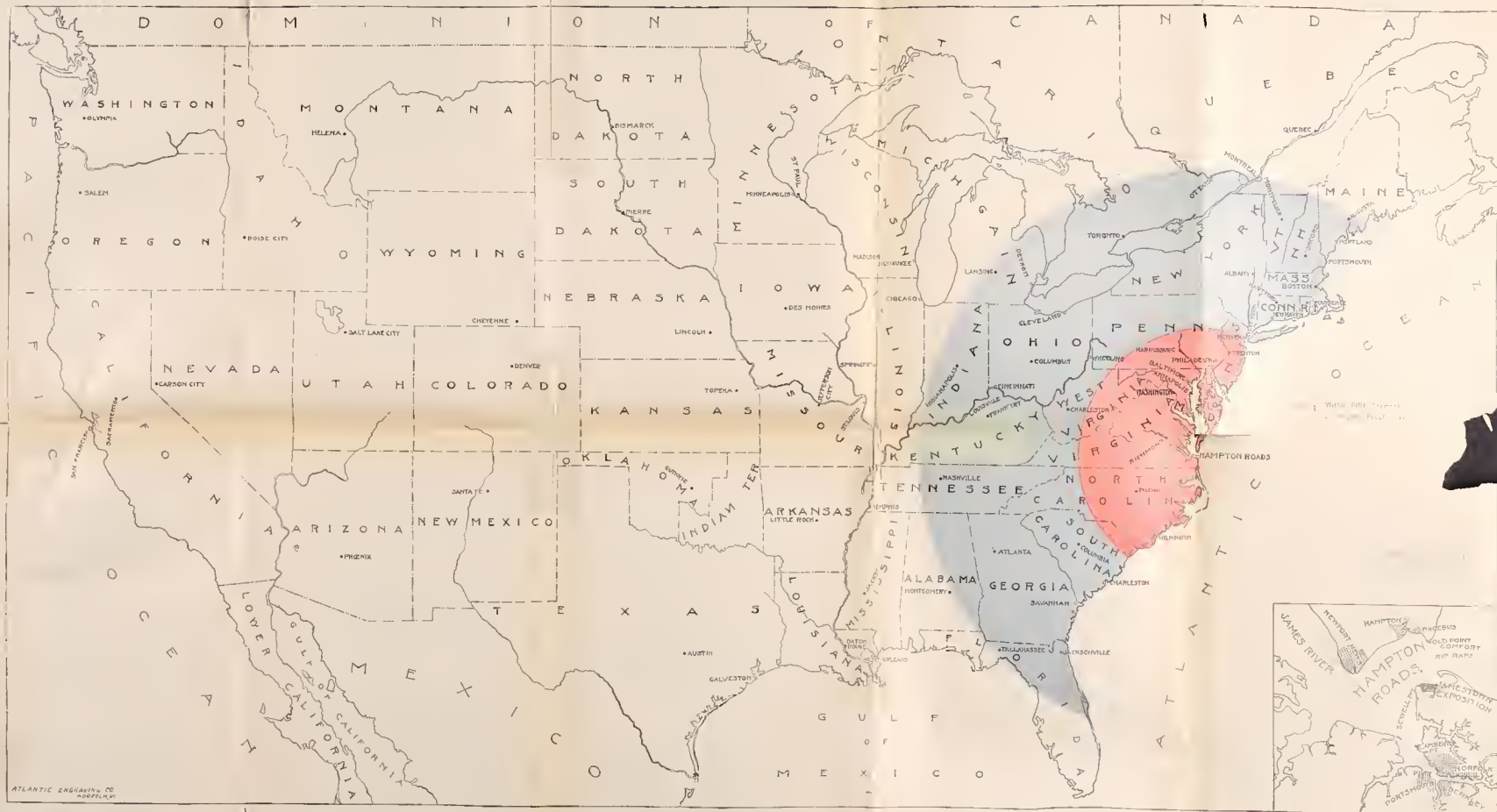
The most famous naval encounter of the Civil War was the battle of the Merrimac and Monitor. This duel took place in Hampton Roads, within plain sight of the Exposition grounds. Every student of history will remember that on that occasion iron-clad first met iron-clad. This battle will be reproduced during the exposition period, and will be not only entertaining but instructive. Modern navies date from that conflict, and the representatives of all the world's navies will see in 1907 just how the combatants conducted themselves in this struggle without a precedent.



The Mac Jones Co.

**TOWER AT JAMESTOWN—ALL THAT IS LEFT
OF THE OLD CHURCH**

3952-



Population Near Hampton Roads, Va.

12 Hours from Hampton Roads to New York, Within PINK Radius Live 21,000,000 People.

24 Hours from Hampton Roads to Montreal, Within PINK Radius Live 39,000,000 People.

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